Dewan.—

You would do well to put that question to the Municipality.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi.—

Is it not true that Bangalore City is the most important city in the State from the point of view of trade and commerce? Is it not the headquarterrs of the Government? Is it not also the centre which supplies the brain-power that is safeguarding and promoting the interests of all parts of the State? Is not Mysore the capital of the State, and the residence of His Highness the Maharaja?

No answer.

Mr. H. C Dasappa.—

What portion of the grant for malnad improvement is spent on account of towns and villages respectively, within the Malnad area itself?

Third Member of Council.—

It is mostly utilized for the villages. Towns come under a different category.

Resolutions on the Budget.

Resolution No. 1.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government that the funds released from out of the reduction in Subsidy be earmarked for expenditure solely on the expansion of free and compulsory education in the State."

He said that while there was no difference of opinion as regards the necessity for making education free and compulsory throughout the State, the Government was pleading financial inability whenever the question was pressed for consideration. The reduction in the Subsidy, which was recently obtained by the State, he said, afforded scope for the Government to give effect to the sympathy with the cause, which they had always expressed.

Mr. B. P. Basappa Chetty in supporting the resolution observed that 80 per cent of the subjects of the State lived

in the villages, and were illiterate. Unless mass education became an accomplished fact, the State as a whole could not show material progress.

MR. M. RAMADAS opposed the resolution. He said that as against 5 per cent of the entire revenues allotted for education in British India, Mysore spent as much as 15 per cent of its annual income under this head. This, he said, was very satisfactory, and nothing more was needed at present. He also added that there were other urgent demands of the people which could not be provided for in past years, as brought out in the various resolutions proposed by him, and that Government would do better to utilize the savings under Subsidy, for providing those wants.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA SETTY did not believe that the percentage of expenditure on education in Mysore was such as would do credit to the State. Besides, while there was a clamour for more and more primary schools throughout the State and such clamour remained to be satisfied, the grant to the University was much higher than ever before and quite out of proportion to that made for the other grades of education. However much was spent on primary education, the country stood to gain by it, and without mass education, any attempts at economic development and village reconstruction would become impossible. For these reasons he supported the resolution.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that other Indian States were spending on account of education a much higher proportion of their revenues. In Mysore, therefore, the percentage of illiteracy was very great. A knowledge of the 3 R's being the most essential requirement of the population at large, the constitutional Houses were always asking for increased provision under primary education. The resolution which was passed by the Assembly at the previous Budget Session and accepted by Government in this matter had not been given effect to, and the member hoped that the Government would accept and give effect at least to the resolution under discussion.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI supported the resolution, and in doing so observed that though a large provision was made for education, the amount actually available for primary education was very inadequate, specially if the cess collections were deducted from it. He appealed to the Dewan that just as in the case of dispelling the darkness prevailing in the nooks and corners of certain parts of the State by means of the hydro-electric works, he would strive

every nerve to see that mass ignorance was similarly removed by means of universal, compulsory education, which alone made for the progress of any State.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY added that village schools were in many cases not doing good work, mostly due to inadequate supervision, and that if the resolution was given effect to, it would become possible not only to increase the number of primary schools but to provide for an adequate and efficient staff for supervision and control.

MR. APPAJI GOWDA *alias* SIDDE GOWDA endorsed the above views.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION stated that this was not a matter to be settled on the basis of proportion or percentage, and there was no difference of opinion that as much provision should be made for education as possible. But as regards ear-making particular amounts for the purpose, he said that this was a principle which was not accepted in any civilized country. After all, it made no difference whether provision was made from one particular source or another, so long as Government were trying to provide for the educational needs of the country to the utmost extent possible. The Board of Education, he said, had considered this question at length and submitted certain proposals to Government in the matter of raising a portion of the additional funds required, by means of a cess, and that the proportion of Government grant to the realizations from such levy was very considerable, 60 per cent. It had been calculated that about 13 or 14 lakhs of rupees would have to be raised from the people, Government contributing about 25 lakhs.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH asked why a similar step was not taken at the time primary schools were first provided in the cities.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that that question did not arise, as there were enough funds available and as there was not such a great demand for schools in the villages.

MR. T. S. ALI KHAN thought that by providing additional funds for primary education the country would be considerably benefited, but he did not agree to the principle of ear-making for this purpose, the funds released on account of the reduced subsidy. In his opinion, the reduction of subsidy was announced by His Excellency the Viceroy as a mark of appreciation of the capital works in progress in the State and as a further encouragement to undertake similar works.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH expressed surprise at the proposed additional taxation indicated by the Director and said that the already overburdened raiyat would never agree to any fresh levy. He added that primary education was considered by every Government as the foremost charge on the general revenues. It was unjust, therefore, to expect the people to contribute anything more than at present, specially because large amounts were being granted for University education which was not as legitimate a charge on the general revenues as primary education. The education cess was agreed to by the people merely because the Government promised to ear-mark it for primary education. This was not done. When the University courses were instituted, no cess was levied from the people, and it was thus the duty of the State to make adequate provision for meeting the universal demand for more and more primary schools.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA also referred to the miserable condition in which the raiyats were and to their utter inability to pay any further cesses. He was surprised that whereas the Government stated, in the course of their reply to a question concerning grants for city improvements, that that was not a matter to be decided with reference to percentages or proportions, in the present instance, the proportion of Government contribution and realizations from additional cesses was referred to by the Director. If sufficient funds were not available for providing more schools, it was the business of the Government to find them by making the industrial concerns pay better.

MR. P. SITHARAMIAH also agreed that it was necessary to make a very liberal provision for primary education, but it was not sound in principle to ear-mark any definite item for the purpose. He did not know how far the statement of one member was correct, *viz.*, that the reduction of subsidy was granted specially to be utilized for capital works. In his own opinion it had to be utilised for the well-being of the people. In this view, he said, there was every reason to provide for University education as well as for primary, taking advantage of the reduction obtained recently in the matter of subsidy.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that the best way of spending the amount under discussion was by providing it exclusively for primary education. Education was so backward, in the rural parts especially, that thumb impressions were affixed by the electors, instead of signatures, on the voting slips. He therefore requested the Government to accept

the resolution wholeheartedly. If this was done and even then, additional funds were required, he hoped that the people would put themselves to further inconvenience and somehow agree to a further cess.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA remarked that by not accepting the resolution, Government were only seeking to deny a birthright of the people, *viz.*, primary education. It was the duty of the State to provide primary education to every subject, more than University education which was an optional duty. The present was a convenient opportunity for the Government to discharge this obligatory duty. If it was not possible to provide for universal primary education all at once, he had no objection to a regular programme being undertaken, to be given effect to gradually. If therefore an earnest beginning was made by the Government and a sum of at least Rs. 10 lakhs provided, the people could then be asked to pay a *pro rata* cess.

MR. MANJIAH brought to notice that simply because there were no schools in the villages, some parents sold away their lands and came to the cities with a view to get their children educated. He feared that at this rate the villages would soon become non-existent. All this, he thought, was due to the step-motherly feeling of the Government towards the villages, while they were showing every consideration to the demands of towns and cities.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA said that so long as it was agreed on all hands that primary education should be made universal, it was immaterial from which source the required allotment was made. The rural population had been allowed too long to be ignorant and the situation required to be immediately improved. He thought that there was little hope that the people would be able to bear any additional taxation, because it was the experience of those in charge of the work of collecting land revenue that to collect even a small amount was a most difficult task. He therefore requested the Government to accept the resolution and do the utmost that was possible to give effect to it.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN agreed that much larger grants were required for primary education, but was of opinion that the resolution itself was not properly worded. Even if all the money referred to in it was sanctioned it would not suffice to meet all the demands under primary education. Besides, it was not sound in principle to ear-mark particular items of revenue for particular items of expenditure. So, he would much rather

suggest to the mover to modify the resolution requesting the Government to make an allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs within the next 2 or 3 years for extension of primary education.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA observed that it was unnecessary to have separate primary schools for boys and girls, and that the allotment could be put to a decidedly better use if both the classes of schools were combined.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that the question was under consideration.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY stated that while Government were in full sympathy with the increasing demand for more and more primary schools, there were practical difficulties in accepting a resolution such as the one under discussion. Even with the anticipated improvement in revenues during the budget year, which were higher than ever before and the reduction in the subsidy, Rs. 10 lakhs had to be drawn from the Irrigation and other Reserves for expenditure under Irrigation. If, as suggested by some members, such a withdrawal be not made, either the irrigation outlay should be reduced, dislocating the triennial programme or the provisions made for development works under Forest, Agriculture, Medical, Public Health Department, etc., should go. It was thus not possible to accept the resolution as there were no practical ways and means pointed out as to how the additional sum required for education should be found. Besides, it was not possible to ear-mark the savings in the payment of subsidy for any particular item of expenditure. The budget arrangement contemplates pooling the revenues of the year and the distribution of the grant, under the different heads of expenditure is made on a consideration of the demands of all departments.

With reference to the criticism that sufficient grants were not allotted for education, he pointed out that whereas a provision of Rs. 17½ lakhs was made for the Education Department just before the University was started, the present allotment stood at Rs. 40 lakhs for all grades of education excluding University. During this period the revenues increased by about three-fourths of a crore and of this, about a third has been devoted to educational expansion. The resolution, therefore, could not be accepted; but Government would be glad, I am sure, to provide more and more funds for education in the years to come according as the revenues improved further.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA observed that no progress worth the name was made within recent years under education and

that in fact the number of schools had gone down from 8,200 in 1920-21 to 5,600 at present. With reference to the reply of the Director that this was due to the closing down of night schools which were not doing good work, he said that mere closing down of schools did not mean that progress was shown in other directions. The number of school-going children had also diminished from 224,000 to 216,000. This, as well as the figures furnished in answer to a question showed that there were better facilities for primary education in past years. The lapse of Rs. 2½ lakhs that was allowed to occur in the previous year's budget showed that Government were not anxious to improve the position. This, he said, should be done immediately, without having recourse to any fresh taxation, and effect given to the promise made by the Government that a school would be provided in every village with a population of 500 and over. The reduction of subsidy gave a fitting opportunity to the Government to substantiate the sympathy expressed by them from time to time in the matter of giving additional educational facilities in the villages.

Mr. M. Ramaswami observed that the present deplorable condition of villages was entirely due to want of education. At the present rate of progress, it might take centuries for the percentage of literacy in Mysore to come up to that prevailing in western countries. He said that Government would do well even to draw from the Reserves for this purpose, if they could not find funds from current revenues, just as they did in the case of capital works.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi agreed that as large an allotment as possible should be made for education, but like education, other demands were also equally important and urgent. It was not right, therefore, in his opinion to ear-mark any specific item of revenue for expenditure on education.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar repeated the observations of Mr. Ramaswamy and added that if all the suggestions made in the past in the matter of reducing the cost of the Civil Administration had been given effect to, it was quite possible to provide suitable funds for education.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao in replying to the debate observed that while opinion was fairly unanimous that Primary Education should have a much larger grant than was allowed at present, the only objection from some quarters was about ear-marking a particular income thereto.

With reference to the Financial Secretary's remark that ear-marking a definite sum would not be very easy, while

Government could consider any specific proposals for enhancing the present grant, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao said that any number of proposals had been submitted to Government both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council, and that no action had so far been taken. He said that education was a great asset to the State, but that for some reason or another, it had not made much headway in Mysore. It was education that produced good capable citizens. It was education that increased the earning capacity of the people and it was education that should make Mysore deserve the name of Model State. Therefore, he said that encouragement to education should occupy the first place in the estimation of Government. With a view to afford better incentive to the development of primary education, various proposals had been made in the past, but on account of the financial stringency and other causes, Government could not find it possible to give such attention, as the subject deserved. But now, he thought that with the enhanced revenues of the State and the unexpected savings from the annual subsidy that the State was paying to the British Government, it was possible to make an earnest attempt to develop primary education. The object of the resolution was to enable Government to make a definite programme of work with the amount saved out of the subsidy year after year. He asked what Government would have done to meet the State's expenditure if no such remission of subsidy had been allowed.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that grants to various departments would have been reduced to that extent, and certain expenditure that could possibly wait for better time would not have been included in the budget.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that similar savings could now be effected in the expenditure, and the amount released from the subsidy set apart solely for the development of primary education. It was with that object in view that he suggested that the savings from subsidy should be definitely ear-marked for education, so that it should not be available for any other expenditure. He contended that even when the revenues of the State had materially increa ed, Government were not in a position to make additional grants towards primary education. While such was the case, it could not be expected that a definite programme of development could be undertaken by Government at any less favourable time. From the Director's statement, he feared that Government would embark upon

the levy of another cess for the development of primary education. He insisted that no more taxes should be levied, as the people were already heavily taxed and that by ear-marking a sum of Rs. 10½ lakhs for primary education, such a contingency would be averted. He did not think that ear-marking any special amount as proposed would not be a sound policy. He asked whether the Reserves built up by successive administrations did not amount to ear-marking. He also asked if Famine Reserve Fund was not ear-marked for utilisation at the time of famine and also whether Irrigation Cess Fund was not ear-marked for irrigation works. He reminded the Government that the Second Member of Council once stated that the Famine Insurance Fund was a sacred trust, as it was meant solely for relieving famine conditions in the State. In this view, he asked why when specific sums could have been ear-marked for specific purposes in the past, the same policy should not be followed in the case of primary education. If, on the other hand, ear-marking like this was not allowed and that Government were given free choice to set apart any sum they liked, he thought that it would have the effect of merely passing pious resolutions and nothing more. He, therefore, commended his resolution to the favourable consideration of the House and the Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that there was no difference of opinion in regard to the necessity for increased expenditure on primary education, but that the proposal to ear-mark 10½ lakhs of rupees released from the subsidy for primary education could not be accepted. Government should see to the needs of all departments, and the policy of reserving a part of general revenues for a particular purpose was not practicable. Moreover, the sum referred to was not available as a surplus for expenditure on primary education. In these circumstances, he stated that the resolution could not be accepted by Government.

The resolution was put to vote and passed, only 5 members voting against.

THE DEWAN said that the adoption of the resolution was impracticable and that the Government would do as much as possible to provide enhanced grants for primary education.

Budget Resolution No. 2.

Mover.—MR. M. RAMADAS.

The long expected reduction of subsidy is a special feature in the present Budget. This Assembly recommends

that the released amount may be ear-marked for the granting of remission of Kandayam in the affected parts and for famine relief works, in view of the fact that the agriculturists are the mainstay of the State.

In moving the above resolution Mr. Ramadas's main contention was that most villages in the State had no wells and that for want of rains crops had failed. That was the case particularly in the Chitaldrug District, where for the past two or three years, there was no sufficient rain and unlike Kolar and Tumkur Districts, even remission of assessment had not been given. The result was that many people migrated to Bhadravathi never to return on account of the unhealthiness of the place. In these circumstances, he said that the sum of Rs. 10½ lakhs might be ear-marked for giving remissions to the Chitaldrug District.

MR. SANJEEVIAH opposed the motion and said that if there were famine conditions in any place, there was the Famine Insurance Fund to redress the grievances of the people, and that the mover should have known this fact. He did not think that the resolution helped anybody, and specially, as the previous resolution was accepted by the Assembly, it was impossible to carry this resolution. He also said that as soon as a resolution was moved, the Member of Government concerned should give his own views, as was the practice in Madras. If this was done, he thought that the position of Government would be clear to the House.

The motion was then put to vote and lost, only two being in favour and the rest against.

Budget Resolution No. 3.

Mover.—MR. RAMADAS.

The scheme of opening a Railway line from Tumkur to Chitaldrug *via* Sira and Hiriyur having been passed by the two District Boards and Government, having promised that it would be included in the programme of Railway works for last year and that the work would be taken up early, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a programme of works for five years within which the work will have to be completed, may be prepared and necessary provisions made in the Budget for preliminaries in connection with the above important scheme.

MR. RAMADAS said that at least 100 sq. miles of that

part of the country round about Vani Vilas Sagara was without railways. Vani Vilas Sagara could irrigate about 20,000 acres and for want of Railway communication, more than 10,000 acres were lying without cultivation. He thought that there was no scope for the development of the district at all, without railway communication. The District Board of Chitaldrug had been pressing for Railway communications year after year, and if only, the Iron materials required for the Railway could be prepared locally at Bhadravathi, railway facilties would be extended throughout the district, with very much less cost. He, therefore, pressed his resolution for the favourable consideration of Government.

The mover merely wanted to bring to the notice of Government the actual state of things in the Chitaldrug District and did not press the resolution.

Budget Resolution No. 8.

Mover.—MR. G. B. RAGHAVENDRACHAR.

This Assembly recommends that for purposes of increasing the activities connected with the Economic Development, the provision now made in the Budget under this head be substantially increased.

In moving the above resolution, MR. G. B. RAGHAVENDRA CHAR said that the grant for Economic Development during the next year was Rs. 1,30,000, which was about Rs. 10,000 less than that of the current year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 42,700 was spent on establishments and Rs. 30,000 on Exhibitions, leaving only about Rs. 58,000 for actual development work throughout the State. At that rate, he said, that each taluk would not get more than Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. Out of this amount, he said a sum of about Rs. 400 would be required for each Taluk Conference alone leaving very little for economic work. There was no doubt that the District Economic Superintendents worked very disinterestedly, and that they helped very many artisans in trying to establish a number of indigenous industries. But without adequate funds they would be quite powerless. He, therefore, proposed that the amount now granted should be suitably increased.

MR. GOPALACHAR of Thirthahalli seconded the resolution and said that Economic Development work was very important and a very much larger grant was quite necessary.

MR. MALLIAH opposed the resolution.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the object of Government was also the same. In the current year the sum provided was Rs. 1,25,000 and in the next year, a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 had been allotted. That sum was mainly for work relating to propaganda, experiments and investigations and Government regretted that more money could not be provided.

The resolution was not pressed.

Budget Resolution No. 19.

Mover.—MR. E. KRISHNAPPA.

This Assembly considers that it is desirable to tax private Life Assurance Companies who are working in the State and carrying away a lot of money in the shape of premiums.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA, who moved the resolution, said that a large number of private Companies worked in the State and carried the local money outside Mysore, without even paying income-tax to the State. He suggested that a suitable levy should be fixed on every policy issued by the Companies, so that a portion of the money taken by them might remain in the country.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that Companies were subject to the Income-tax law and that the question of enacting a law for regulating insurance business was under the consideration of Government.

MR. BANDALYA suggested that the Government might insist that a part of the money taken from the Mysore people by such Companies from the State should be deposited in the State itself.

MR. PAPANNA said that it was the local Doctors that examined the applicants for insurance, and that they got money for such examinations.

THE DEWAN said that the Government had an idea of giving better facilities in the State Insurance Scheme itself, to enable more people to come in for insurance. Anyhow, he said that the matter would be investigated.

Budget Resolution No. 30.

Mover.—MR. B. SREENIVASA RAO.

This Assembly recommends that as necessary criminal law books are not supplied to the Bench Courts in the State and that as most of the Bench Magistrates do not know

English, arrangements be made for printing a revised edition of the old Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes in Kannada incorporating all the recent changes and for printing the reported decisions of the Chief Court in criminal cases for the last 20 years and for having the copies sold to all Bench Courts and Muktiyars practising before them and that suitable provision be made in this behalf in the Budget.

THE DEWAN replied that the Chief Court decisions could not be supplied but that the other books could be supplied.

The resolution was not pressed.

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Budget Resolutions Nos. 31 and 32.

Mover.—MR. M. P. SOMASEKHARA RAO.

That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that no new office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 or above should be created unless provision is made therefor in the Budget placed before the Assembly before creation of such office.

That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that in the case of officers carrying a salary of more than Rs. 200 no enhancement of the salary attached to any of such officers be made unless provision has been previously made for such enhancement in the annual Budget placed before the Assembly.

In moving the above resolutions, MR. M. P. SOMASEKHARA RAO said that at present the Budget placed before the Representative Assembly did not include many appointments that would be made in the middle of the year. He observed that the posts of Economic Superintendents, the Third Member of Council, Fourth and Fifth Judges of the Chief Court, Director of Horticulture, etc., were created in the middle of the year, after the Budget was passed by the Representative Assembly. Similarly, he said that the increase of pay to the Dewan was made in the middle of the year. He did not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of these appointments. But, he insisted that the necessity for such increase of expenditure should be anticipated well beforehand and that estimates therefor should be indicated in the Budget-itself.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO seconded the resolutions.

MR. DEVE GOWDA also supported the resolutions and said that such resolutions were brought up before the Assembly over and over again without any effect, and that

the representatives of the people were not satisfied with what was being done by Government.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY opposed the resolutions and said that if every little thing had to be submitted to the scrutiny of the Assembly, Government work would be entirely at a standstill. He failed to understand why a limit of Rs. 200 should be laid down.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU and MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA supported the resolutions.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA thought that the appointments referred to in the resolutions were generally made in some emergency and if any restrictions were imposed on the powers of Government, it would have the effect of generally hampering executive work. He therefore opposed the resolutions.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR in supporting the resolutions said that the representatives of the people had a right to ask Government what amount they were going to spend on additional appointments that would be made by them in the course of the year. He failed to understand why the Director of Agriculture whose appointment was made in the middle of the year should be paid Rs. 2,500 while the Inspector-General of Education, who had to spend more than 60 lakhs of rupees should be paid only Rs. 1,400. The necessity for new appointments should be anticipated in the beginning of the year and suitably provided for with the consent of the Representative Assembly. As such appointments had been made without the consent of the Assembly, Government found themselves short of funds and had to resort to levies, like the Toll Gates fees, etc. He did not object to emergent appointment being made in the middle of the year, but all other appointments which normally could be anticipated should be provided for in the budget itself.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA thought that there was no use of discussing the merits of an appointment after it had already been made. The object of the resolutions was to restrict the power of Government in making future appointments in the middle of the year.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that according to the resolution every appointment of the kind under consideration that would have to be made in a year should be foreseen and shown in the original budget for that year. That was not a practicable proposition. It was not possible to foresee all the administrative requirements some fifteen months in advance and those requirements have to be met as they arise. The Executive Government have

to make arrangements for situations as they arise and there are laws and rules for regulating additional expenditure, the need for which is felt in the course of a year. Within the limits laid down by financial provisions the Executive Government should be free to adopt all measures necessary in the public interests. Particulars of appointments are furnished in estimates which are presented annually to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and these bodies can express their views, and exercise their powers when budgets are discussed and grants are voted.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that if all the provision made in the Budget were spent on appointments, it would be difficult for the representatives to press for necessary items, as Government would always say that there was no money. It was to guard against such a contingency, that the resolution had been brought.

In reply to the debate, MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO said that it was generally possible to anticipate smaller appointments, although in rare cases, it might not be quite easy to anticipate higher appointments. At the present time, by the time the Budget came before the Representative Assembly all expenditure would have already been incurred and there would be no use in discussing it. If, on the other hand, proposals for such appointments came up before they were made, the representatives could judge whether there was any necessity therefor or not.

THE DEWAN enquired whether such a procedure was in vogue anywhere else.

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO replied that there was no Representative Assembly anywhere else. Continuing, he said that in some cases, such appointments would have to be approved by the Local Legislative Councils. But so far as the Representative Assembly was concerned, he said that the Assembly had no power to vote but that they could give only their opinion. The aim of the resolution was to restrict the extraordinary powers of expenditure vested in the Government, as far as possible. He, therefore, commended the resolutions to the favourable consideration of the House.

The resolutions were thereupon put to vote and carried, 145 members voting for and two against.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-45 P.M.